The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XL. LOUISVILLE, MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 5 78.

WASHINGTON.

The People Punching Up a Dilatory Congress.

The President will Probably Veto the Georgia Bill.

Something New About the Howard Charges.

Harmony in the Ranks of the Virginia Radicals.

Increased Opposition to the Funding Bill.

A Kentucky Invention.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence Courier-Journal.]

THE DILATORY ACTION OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The feeling throughout the country at the dilatoriness of Congress in acting on measures to reduce taxation and settle the financial question is finding vent in numerous letters to members. Yesterday one from a Massachusetts manufacturer to the member of his district read thus: "I am at a loss what to do while the tariff agitation is going on. If I keep my mill running I shall lose money, for merchants and consumers are heading off and refusing to buy." Another, from a Rev. Springfield, Illinois, says: "Defeat the funding bill, reduce taxation and give us more currency, or the Democrats will carry the State next fall."

GEORGIA AFFAIRS.

Letters and telegrams have been received here from Georgia which uniformly state that the people prefer the Senate bill and the military rule under it till next December rather than have the Bullock administration perpetuated another year.

A VETO POSSIBLE.

The President, however, again expressed himself yesterday to members of Congress as opposed to the Senate bill in such strong terms that there is a bare possibility that if it were enacted into a law he would veto it. He said that the Senate bill postponed reconstruction, which he was anxious to see closed up by the admission of Georgia to representation in Congress. While he intimated no special plan, his views seemed to meet those proposed in the Ingersoll bill, which admits the State to representation now and provides for the election of a new Legislature in Georgia in November next.

THE CHARGES AGAINST HOWARD.

It having been asserted that Rev. Dr. Boynton, of this city, had made a church difficulty the basis of the charges preferred by Fernando Wood against Gen. Howard, and had really instituted them, that clerical gentleman appeared by summons before a special committee of the House on yesterday, and in reply to inquiries put to him by Howard's counsel most emphatically declared that he had not in any way, directly or indirectly, instigated the charges made by Wood. That the first he knew of them was their publication, and that he never had any formal or informal meeting at his residence, or anywhere else, to frame the charges or furnish the evidence to support the same. Gen. Boynton, son of the witness, testified to the same effect.

HOWARD'S DETECTIVES AT WORK.

It appears that a recent meeting of the deacons and members of Boynton's church, held at the latter's residence to prepare articles of confession and faith for the church, has been misinterpreted into Howard's detectives have been a conference of Howard's enemies to get up the charges which Wood presented.

OTHER RASCALS IMPLICATED.

The evidence shows that Wood obtained his information from an entirely different source, and he is determined that the investigation shall not be clouded by worries about ministers or church troubles. The testimony thus far does not point to General Howard alone, but at least half a dozen other officers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

THE SANDWICH ISLAND TREATY.

On Wednesday next the Senate have agreed to take up in executive session the pending reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands. This treaty was made in 1867, but subsequently extended until some time this summer. It is looked upon as one of considerable importance by the people of the Pacific coast.

GRANT AS AN ARBITRATOR.

The President yesterday decided the question of ownership to the Island of Balama, on the coast of Africa, in which he had been chosen arbitrator between England and Portugal. Assistant Secretary of State Davis prepared the brief on which the President rendered a decision in favor of Portugal. The property is estimated at half a million of dollars.

INDEFINITE LEAVES.

The House yesterday ordered that all indefinite leaves of absence cease on May 24. This will bring back about a dozen members, including Morrissey, who has not been in his seat for three months. On important votes taken during the past week from sixty to one hundred members were absent. Sixty-seven were missing yesterday.

OPPOSITION TO THE FUNDING BILL.

It has been stated that the opposition to the funding bill comes mostly from the West, but yesterday a memorial of one hundred and eighty-five business firms of Syracuse, N. Y., protesting against it was presented. They say the bill contracts the currency, and if passed will unsettle all business affairs.

REVENUE AFFAIRS.

The internal revenue receipts are running about half a million a day. The income tax is paid next month, and for 1869 it is estimated that it will produce $55,000,000.

THE VIRGINIA RADICALS HARMONIZE.

The several factions of Virginia Radicals have harmonized, and the conference held yesterday at Richmond adopted a new platform declaring themselves in favor of an immediate enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments, universal amnesty, pu.lic education at public expense, the encouragement of internal improvements, an enforcement of the State Constitution, and a hearty support of Grant's administration. Resolutions were introduced denouncing Gov. Walker, but they were voted down, and a substitute adopted "that this body has no confidence in the alleged republicanism of the Governor of Virginia, but do not think it worth while to characterize his political course."

A KENTUCKY INVENTION.

A model of a cannon called the "Perforated Reinforce Cannon," invented by Jno. A. Terrell, of Bloomfield, Ky., has attracted a notice of officers of the navy. Some of the experts contend that it is constructed on scientific principles, and that it is a very valuable invention.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE BIG HORN EXPEDITION SEIZED.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Information having been received from the West that manufacturers of cigars in New York and Philadelphia are shipping cigars with labels or caution notice attached to the borders, and doubling over the edge of the boxes, so finely printed as to escape observation except upon close scrutiny, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue orders the seizure and detention of cigars having thereon any such labels.

STATISTICS.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics shows that, for the first seven months of the current fiscal year, the value of imports exceeded the exports, gold value, by only $3,693,572, against $33,882,178 for the corresponding period of last year. Returns of the foreign trade for January, 1870, exhibit an excess of exports over imports of $3,605,334.

SELF-VINDICATION.

Dr. Boynton, the first President of the Howard University, was yesterday before the Committee on Education and Labor, and testified that he had nothing whatever to do with the institution of the charges made by Mr. Wood against General Howard, and neither saw nor heard of them before they appeared in the newspapers.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

There is no indication whatever of the reopening of the Alabama claims question. The subject is not to be officially mentioned for several months. It appears each government is waiting for the other.

THE TARIFF BILL

is considered in danger of defeat. The friends of the Pennsylvania iron interest will vote against the bill should the House concur in the reduction of the duties on pig iron made by the Committee of the Whole.

PARAGUAY.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs make a voluminous report this week on the Paraguay question.

SUBSISTING INDIANS.

A letter received at the Indian Bureau from Capt. G. M Randall, agent at the Cheyenne agency, dated April 9, states that he is subsisting 6,500 Indians.

EVANSVILLE.

A Jury Fail to Agree.

[Special dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

EVANSVILLE, April 24.—The jury in the case of the State vs. Gumberts, tried at Morganfield, Ky., last week for murder, in killing a man some time since, on the steamer Quickstep, failed to agree.

ST. DOMINGO.

The People Excited on the Annexation Question.

NEW YORK, April 24.—A Haytien letter, dated April 13th, reports the people again excitedly discussing the San Domingo annexation question, on account of information that a United States war steamer had taken possession of the bay of Manzanillo, on the northern frontier of Hayti. The feeling is more bitter than ever. It is understood that this movement of the United States authorities is for the purpose of preventing Luperon from entering the Cibao district of San Domingo with hostile intent. The Severn called at Cape Haytien in search of Luperon, but he made his escape in an English schooner.

CHICAGO.

The Big Horn Expedition.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The organizers of the Big Horn expedition have concluded to augment their numbers from five hundred to a thousand men, and start fully armed and provided with four months' rations. Several gentlemen are now in Chicago recruiting men for the expedition and soliciting supplies. Agents have been appointed in New York, Philadelphia and Boston to forward those who wish to follow the expedition and settle up the country. The expedition will leave Cheyenne about May 10.

FOREIGN.

Napoleon's Proclamation to the French People.

Expressions of the Press and Public on the Plebiscitum.

The Fenians Creating an Excitement in London.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

[BY OCEAN CABLE.]

FRANCE.

THE WORKING CLASSES.

LONDON, April 24.—One manifesto issued by the labor societies of Paris advises workmen either to abstain from voting on the *plebiscitum* or to cast blank ballots, and also demands reforms in taxation and in military conscription and the erection of a republic.

The ministerial journals say that Marquise de Boncville journey presented formally to the Pope a memorandum written by Count Daru before his resignation as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was obliged to present the memorandum, though it anticipated Ollivier's accession to the charge of foreign affairs, because, according to diplomatic usage, its contents had been previously communicated to the Papal Government. M. Ollivier will decline the responsibility for the document, and will maintain an expectant attitude in regard to the Council.

L'Univers, an ultramontaine organ, demands that the Government take a stand for or against the memorandum of Count Daru, and reserve, until an answer is received from Rome, its opinion of the transaction.

It is reported that M. Ollivier is to be decorated with the grand cross of the Legion of Honor.

The Chancellor of the Legion of Honor is dead.

ACCIDENT.

The horses attached to the carriage of the Minister of Marine yesterday ran away. Admiral Gentilly was thrown to the ground and badly injured, but his injuries are not dangerous.

THE EMPEROR'S PROCLAMATION.

PARIS, April 24.—The Journal Officiel publishes the following proclamation by the Emperor:

"FRENCHMEN—The constitution of 1852, drawn up in virtue of powers which you gave me, and ratified by the eight millions of votes which re-established empire, has procured for France eighteen years of calm and prosperity, which has not been without glory. It has insured order and has left the way open to all improvements. Thus more security has been confirmed. It has taken the larger part in the progress which this succession of changes has brought on the basis of the plebiscitum, which cannot be modified without an appeal to the nation. It is consequently indispensable, then, that a new constitutional pact shall be approved by the people as were formerly the constitutions of the Republic and of the Empire. At those two epochs it was believed, even as I myself believe to-day, that anything done without you was illegitimate. The constitution of Imperial and Democratic France may be reduced to small number of fundamental provisions which cannot be changed without your consent. Your decision will have the advantage of rendering definite the progress already made, and of placing beyond the influence of political fluctuations the principles of Government which at last too often in barren and embittered controversies may be more usefully employed in the practice of liberty and in increasing the moral and material well-being of the greatest number.

I address myself to all of you who, on the 10th of December, 1848, surmounted all obstacles to place me at your head; to you who, for twenty-two years, have, without cessation, guarded me as your sentinel, and maintained me by your co-operation and rewarded me by your affection. Believe me, by a new grand confidence, in bringing to the ballot-box an affirmative vote, you will exorcise the menaces of revolution, you will place order and liberty on a solid basis, and you will render easier in the future the transmission of the crown to my son.

You have almost unanimously for eighteen years clothed me with the most extensive powers; be also equally unanimous to-day in supporting this transformation of the Imperial regime. Appreciation has on my part blending its development without resting on an institution which guarantees at the same time stability and progress, all of which I beg you to ratify. The liberal reforms realized during the last ten years reply "yes." As for myself, faithful to my origin, I shall continue henceforth by over thought and fortified by your will, and, confiding in Providence, shall work without cessation for the prosperity and grandeur of France.

[Signed] NAPOLEON.

POPULAR DISCUSSION.

PARIS, April 24, Eve.—With enthusiastic commendations by organs of the court, the ministerial, Rouher, and other journals, even those which counsel the affirmative vote on the plebiscitum, are cold on their expression. The legitimists will partly vote no and partly abstain from voting. Public meetings for the discussion of the plebiscitum commenced to-day. Two meetings which were called yesterday for other political objects were dissolved.

SPAIN

A FALSE RUMOR.

MADRID, April 24.—The rumor that Montpensier had been wounded at Seville is pronounced false.

IN THE CORTES

yesterday Minister More, in reply to an inquiry, said the news from Cuba was satisfactory, but gave no particulars. The answer is considered vague and calculated to cause uneasiness.

LORD DERBY.

The Spanish journals lately abused Lord Derby for attending a banquet at Rome in honor of Prince Alfonso. Lord Derby has not been in Rome.

ROME.

THE COUNCIL.

ROME, April 23.—The third public meeting of the Ecumenical Council was held at St. Peter's on Sunday after mass. The Fathers will vote orally in the presence of the Pope. One of the first acts of the Council and Pope will be to solemnly promulgate the acts. There are comparatively few strangers in the city.

ENGLAND.

NEWS ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, April 24.—The first schema de dogma of the Ecumenical Council has been officially promulgated.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY

has left Berlin for Brussels. The Russo-Chinese boundary question has been practically settled.

THE BRIGANDS' CAPTIVES KILLED.

A Constantinople telegram says the Turkish Minister at Athens reports to his Government that the captives retained for ransom in the hands of the brigands, near Marathon, have been killed.

THE FENIANS.

The Observer says the Fenians here mean mischief. The Government has been authentically warned of their intentions to destroy the offices of the Times and Pall Mall Gazette and other projects equally mischievous, but the publication of particulars is withheld.

THE IRON TRADE.

An increased activity of the iron trade is noticed throughout England.

BELGIUM.

THE BISHOP IN A HURRY.

BRUSSELS, April 24.—The Bishop of Brussels, responding to an urgently expressed desire by the Episcopacy for the immediate settlement of the question of the infallibility of the Pope, repudiates distinctly any wish for delay.

NEW YORK.

The Meeting of Radical Washington Editors.

They Propose the Organization of a Third Party.

The Platform.

Important News from France.

Etc., Etc., Etc

[Special Tel graphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE RADICAL EDITORS' PLATFORM.

NEW YORK, April 24.—It has been ascertained here from authentic sources that at the recent meeting of the Radical editors of Washington, held mainly at the house of Chas. Brooks Adams, considerable dissatisfaction was expressed with the way in which things were working in the Radical party. The necessity for the creation of a third party seemed to be uppermost in the minds of these gentlemen, and before they adjourned they agreed upon the following points, which are to form the basis of the next political campaign:

1st. A tariff for revenue only.

2d. Specie payments.

3d. A modified civil service bill.

It was claimed that the Western greenback theory had seen its best day, and that a strong specie feeling is rapidly extending over the Western States. The civil service bill is to be only applied to some of the departments as an entering wedge, in order to gradually accustom the people and the politicians to its operation.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

ALBANY, April 24.—Beef—Receipts for the week 4,100 head. The demand is steady at prices 3c per pound higher. A few hundred head remain unsold. The range of prices has been from 6c for inferior to 9½@9½c for premium. Receipts of sheep, 7,800 head. Lambs comparatively quiet at last week's prices. Receipts of hogs, 4,300 head, nearly all of which were shipped through. No market here.

[To the Associated Press.]

FRENCH MATTERS.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Herald's cable dispatch from Paris says that at the last Cabinet council held yesterday at the Tuileries the Emperor presided. It was decided, after a debate of more than two hours, to identify the ministry with the *plebiscitum*, and to publish a proclamation, signed by each minister, with paper and regulations attached to be inserted in the proclamation. Ollivier at first objected to this on the ground that the regulations and all matter referred to would be only lost sight of in the Journal Officiel, and the ministerial proclamation made known through the same source to-morrow (Sunday) and also, if ready, a proclamation by the Emperor explanatory of the documents. A discussion arose on the subject of the question of the Emperor's privacy and hereditary succession being inserted in the proclamation. The Emperor objected to this on the ground that, having been originally created representative of the people, to now ask for ratification of the vote of 1852 would be, in reality, expressing doubt of the loyalty of his subjects. He thought that the 7,500,000 votes being elected by eight million votes, will not and does not propose at the present day to submit the question of dynasty to the people on the ground that in 1852 his Majesty demanded the co-operation of the people to establish the Empire, which was the foundation of all national prosperity, and that in 1870 he demanded the assistance of the people to enable him to found and consolidate liberty in and for France. The ministerial proclamation critic zes the conduct of the oppositionists, and asserts that their course is unconstitutional. It declares that the electors vote "no" on the plebiscite they will avow themselves adversaries of liberty by so doing; and the French Republicans have resolved to hold their party flag openly and publicly on the occasion of an electoral vote. At a meeting of that body, held last night, it was decided to establish a Parisian International association of working men, and that the artisans' motto on flags and prospectuses should be—"The Republic with all its consequences and death to its enemies." This is far in advance of Rochefort. The audacious announcement is already reported as a question before the Empereur-Imperial for consideration and legal action.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS

NEW YORK, April 24—The Fenian Congress, before adjourning, elected Wm Egan, of New York, Vice President, and M. J. Cunningham, of Utica, Jr. Cunningham, of Utica, P. Forsythe, of Detroit, P. Sweeney, of Lawrence, Mass., John Sheely, of Louisville, P. H. O'Grady, of Albany, P. O'Neil, of Cleveland and P. O'Day, of Buffalo, members of the Council.

FORGERY.

The application for the discharge of Frank Jones, charged with forgery in draft for $1,285, and Great Western Railway bonds, was refused by Judge Monell.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Upon a boy named Kilgore, arrested yesterday for theft, was committed in draft for $1,285, drawn by Field, Lester & Co., of Chicago, in favor of Forstmann & Co., of this city, taken from a letter delivered at the office by mistake. The boy was held for trial.

OIL EXPLOSION.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers, residing on Jackson street, Williamsburg, were dreadfully burned yesterday by the explosion of kerosene oil used in hurrying a fire.

ANNIVERSARY

St. George's Society celebrated the anniversary of St. George and of the natal day of Shakspeare last evening. Wm. Cullen Bryant was one of the speakers.

MRS. HALLECK.

The venerable sister of the poet, Fitz Greene Halleck, was buried yesterday at Guilford, Conn., beside her brother.

A JOKE ON HORACE GREELEY.

Some fool in St. Louis sent a box by express to Horace Greeley which contained a dead white cat packed in saw dust. It was opened yesterday, and set outside the Tribune office for the ash man to carry off.

THE FENIANS.

The Fenian Executive Council, elected by the recent Chicago Congress, has issued an address to the Order announcing the removal of the executive Brotherhood to Philadelphia, and appointing John Brennan as Treasurer. The address charges President Oneil with usurpation and malfeasance in office and the misappropriation of $8,000 funds of the Order during the past two years, and the Chicago delegates protest against the treatment which they received from the recent New York convention, and intimate in strong terms that active military operations will soon be begun, and promise an early statement of the work of compiling the equipment of the forces.

FATALLY STABBED.

David O'Day was fatally stabbed this morning in Lawrence McDermott's lager-beer saloon, 81 King street, and died in a few minutes. O'Day, it will be remembered, was a companion of Fred Larkin when he was murdered in an oyster saloon two years ago. Six men who were with O'Day then were all with him Saturday night, and in the saloon with him at the time of the affray.

A six story building, corner of Ninth street and Fourth Avenue, was totally destroyed by fire this evening. It was owned by Julius Drew, and valued at $10,000; insured for $7,000. It was occupied by Bernard Benisch, paper maker, and Weitsker Brothers, ribbon manufacturers. Loss $95,000; insured for $40,000.

MEMPHIS.

The Races Tuesday—Railroad Accident.

MEMPHIS, April 24.—The city is rapidly filling with turfmen for the races on Tuesday next.

A freight train on the Mobile and Ohio railroad ran through a trestle, near Humboldt, yesterday, demolishing the engine and six cars. The damage to the trestle will be repaired to-morrow.

A Series of Incendiaries.

PITTSBURG, April 24.—Early Sunday morning the stable of John McCombe, on East Liberty, was burned. Soon after the store and dwelling of Christian Strahtez was fired but soon extinguished. There was but little loss on either. Before morning the planing-mill of Graham & Lyon, together with a quantity of worked lumber and the machinery, were entirely burned. Loss twenty thousand dollars; insured for five thousand dollars. Another building, used as a school room, was also burned. Loss one thousand five hundred dollars. They were all incendiary. Three men were arrested but discharged.

Consecration of Bishop Borges.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—Rev. C. F. Borges was to day consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Detroit. The ceremonies occurred with imposing ceremonies at the Cathedral, a large number of priests participating.

☞ In the city of New York a Savannah man has been arrested on complaint of a scamp for whom six warrants were out, blackmailed by the man who arrested him, and eased of his money by a deputy jailer.

OUR POLITICAL DEGENERACY.

How It Has Come About and How It May be Remedied.

[From Putnam's Magazine for May.]

Everybody admits, for indeed almost everybody deplores, the lamentable decadence that has come upon politics, both as a principle and a practice. You will hear it said on all sides that neither our statesmen nor our parties are what they used to be; and you will seldom hear it gainsaid. Several years ago, Emerson remarked it as the severest of satires on government, that the word politics had come to signify that which was politic, or cunning, "as if the State were only a trick," and the irony is more trenchant now than it was then. As a science and as an art, politics has degenerated; few regard it in the comprehensive light that the old writers regard it; and few practise it in the noble spirit in which its intrinsic importance demands that it should be practised. Let us look back a little ere we see What the New York city government is is only too notorious; its venality, its prodigacy, its almost brigandage, has passed into a proverb; to say that one is an alderman is *prima facie* to brand him as a rogue; a person with any tolerable amount of self-respect, called by that title, would feel himself obliged to resent it as a libel, or to get up an affidavit to clear his fame; offices are cumulated until obscure clerks get more salary than the President of the United States, while the leaders of "the ring," a few years ago needy emigrants, now own acres of real estate in the heart of the city, and stable their very horses in palaces. The taxes here are higher than are the taxes of Paris, the most sumptuous city of the world, which has been lately almost retouth on a scale of unheard-of magnificence; and yet for all this taxation the citizens receive worse than no return; the streets are the dirtiest streets to be found in any metropolis; the sewerage is the least serviceable; the markets are the filthiest; and the piers and wharves the most rickety and unsuitable for their purpose. With the amount of money that is now spent New York, with the splendid advantages of its local position and circumstances, should be the cleanest, the best-drained, the most convenient, and the most beautiful city on either continent, instead of being the reverse.

Our State Legislatures are possibly not quite so degraded as the New York Common Council; and still, if we may believe the reports that come to us from the new legislative bodies of the South, and many that have been circulated for years without contradiction in regard to those of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and others, they are rapidly on the way to the same Serbonian bog. It is charged that a considerable number of the members of these bodies are always open to purchase. We know, at any rate, that a certain sort of legislation—legislation by which lucrative franchises are granted to a select company of individuals—is always in great favor with them; when a bill is introduced, the first question is said to be, "How much money is there in it?" The numerous lobby, which lives at a great expense, and seems well provided with greenbacks, is the inseparable flume and border of every session. Special committees, appointed to inquire into abuses, become either black-mailing or whitewashing committees, which is understood to be in the same thing; while many of the mammoth railroad corporations, which have new privileges to obtain or old ones to enlarge, set aside a bribery fund for presentation to each as much of a matter-of-course regularity as merchants put a profit-and-loss account in their ledgers.

Congress, we are glad to believe, maintains a higher standard of worth than the State Legislatures to which we have just referred. One might easily point to score of names at least which do honor to the selection of the people. One recalls debates of important questions that have for all time connected present, far-reaching consideration, of an evident anxiety to compass great public ends. The individual is never lost sight of in personality, vulgarism, superficialness and wearisome platitude. What is worse, we recall much more party rancor, more squabbles for small trinkets and temporary successes. But what is worst of all, it is charged that many representatives allow themselves to role and speak for schemes of legislation in which they have a personal interest, for schemes which propose to build up one class at the expense of another, which take for the measure of their fitness, not their rectitude according to some established principle, but their expediency according to some fluctuating need.

What is the difference between a Senator of the Senate, who imposes a mode of taxation on the country intended to foster the business of his immediate constituents and friends (himself included), and Smith of the Common Council, who takes a share in a plan for poulticing the streets instead of paving them? What is the difference between Jones, of Washington, who votes money into the pockets of a class of iron-masters in Pennsylvania, and some other Jones, of New York, who votes it into the pockets of another class—say, the street-contractors? If Congress may grant away public lands to companies, almost without condition and without price, to great railroad corporations, why may not a State Legislature grant a monopoly of city streets to other great corporations, without condition and without price? If these corporations inflate with wealth until they are able to stand at the doors of Congress or of the Legislature, like the whippers-in of Horace Walpole, to buy new franchises, to ward off restrictions and inquiry, to raise their fare or to evade taxes, who is to blame but the authors of them? Or if the honorable Mr. Tom abuses the franking privilege to procure free transportation for his wife's wardrobe, or covers with the name of "contingency" a petty theft of penknives and writing desks, hardly will the people, in the ask-bill, can he complain that Dick in the custom-house takes a small bribe, or that Harry of the revenue service hobnobs confidentially with the knights of the whisky ring? All these several sorts of plunder and pillage are fundamentally the same. They all use the public trust for private ends, swarms of eager plunderers will pervert the legislature from their proper sphere to unlawful channels, they all aid in so vitiating its action that politics is turned into a scramble for profits and spoils—into a game, in which the most corrupting intrigue, in which the most brutal scoundrel or the cunningest rogue has influence and success of more consequence than the broadest intellect or the noblest heart.

It will doubtless seem very strange to a man who legislates conscientiously for the encouragement of certain trades of trade, to find himself classed with the common herd of peculators and pilferers; and personally, no doubt, the distinction is a fair one, and should be observed. We intend thereby to cast no reflections on individuals. We speak of system, and individual conduct may be redeemed by the fact that one is honestly supposed to sell to be pursuing the general good. But it is, on that account, any the less true, that a policy proceeds upon a false principle, which, if carried out logically, justifies every flagrant attuse and perversion of the powers of government? Here are men who professedly legislate in behalf of a special class; th y declare that the object is to build up and determine the interest by taxes levied upon all other interests; they take money out of the purses where it legitimately belongs, to put it into the purses where it would otherwise never have gone; they call the act by a specious name, protection, encouragement, development of industry, &c.; but the act itself is spoliation for every man who is made to pay without his consent, and of subsidy or gratuitous gift for every man who receives the money without an equivalent. The act is both an infringement of property and an invasion of personal rights. The individual is sacrificed to that which represents his labor, his skill, his economy, his reward for services rendered society—has a right to dispose of it in any harmless manner that he pleases. He has as much right to its use and enjoyment, according to his mode of estimating use and enjoyment, as has the man who thoughtlessly or to worse ship God in his own church. Subject alone to the dues which the State exacts for real services, his property is sacred. If any other power, either with or without the consent of the Government, steps in to deprive him of his free disposal of it, compelling him to go here or there for what he wants or fancies, he is despoiled of his possession and fettered in his freedom.

Let us suppose that no special laws in regard to trade existed—no laws except general provisions for the equal security of all trades; or, in other words, an entire liberty for every person to pursue what occupation he liked, and to buy and sell the products of it where he could buy and sell to his best advantage. A farmer, then, is in want of an ax or a plow, and wishes to know where axes and plows are sold; he asks the price, which dissatisfies him because of its exorbitancy, and he turns away to go elsewhere, to effect his purpose. "No, sir," exclaims the merchant, "you cannot go elsewhere; you must buy here or nowhere," and, calling his clerks and porters, he forbids the supplying of the tradesman if he persists in leaving without a purchase. That would be clearly an outrage upon the farmer's liberty, which all parties were concerned in the law would rightly punish. But now suppose that the merchant, instead of resorting to violence, which exposes him to punishment, resorts to effect his purpose by a Parisian International association of working men, and that the artisans' motto on flags and prospectuses should be—"The Republic with all its consequences and death to its enemies." This is far in advance of Rochefort. The audacious announcement is already reported as a question before the Empereur-Imperial for consideration and legal action.

THE WIVES OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

An Interior View of the Whited Sepulcher.

[Plains Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

I promised in a former letter that I would give you some account of Brigham Young's wives, and I shall now proceed to Jenkinite my promise. But, in the first place, I have to get a correct account of Brigham's household. As well might one attempt to get into the Harem of the Sultan of Turkey as to get behind the sealed doors of the "Lion House." Mrs. Waite interviewed several of Brigham's wives, and wrote descriptions of them; Mrs Ward also was in the harem. Still I believe that the description given below will be found to be more complete than any yet made public. It is to be regretted that no account can be given of Mrs. Young Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, but with this small defect the list is complete.

No. 1. Ann Angell Young—Is the mother of Brigham's eldest wife, Ann Angell Young. She was born in New York, and is now about fifty years old. She has five children, Joseph, Brigham, John, Alice and Luna. She is fond of her children, and they all live with her. In personal appearance she is tall, portly, with strong face, hazel eyes, and a mild benevolent face. Deep melancholy sits upon her countenance, and an air of sorrow constantly surrounds her. She lives in a house by herself, and she undoubtedly is a thorough good woman.

2. Lucy Decker Seely was the first wife in plurality, and the love of whom, it is said, caused Young to receive the revelation of polygamy.

Lucy Decker married Isaac Seely, and went with her husband and two children to live with the Mormons at Nauvoo. Seely was dispossessed, but insisted his wife well. She, however, saw Brigham, and they mutually fell in love. Brigham told her he could give her an "exaltation" in the eternal world if she visiting back and forth, and the ladies behave very much as guests do at a first class hotel.

Every morning and evening, at the ringing of the bell, the inmates of the harem meet in the great parlor, to attend prayers. They sing a hymn, and some one leads in prayer. The Prophet used to eat at the harem with his wives, but he seldom does so now. In the morning, on rising, each wife looks to the room in order, and if she has children dresses them for breakfast. After prayers they all go to breakfast. The ladies with children sitting at a little family table, and three without—children at the common table. The same food is given to all and the bill of fare is by no means a poor one. Beef, from time to time, designates some of his wives to take charge of the cooking, and they remain on duty until relieved. During the day the women walk in the garden, ride in carriages, or walk with the children. Most of them spin, make cloth and colorin. They are very fond of their carpet, and scrubbing. In the evening all hands go to the theater, where every one of Brigham's wives has a reserved seat.

It is said that Young liberally supplies his wives with money, and on fine days they drive out and go shopping. He employs a music teacher, Professor Tullidge, a dancing master for the use of his household. Brigham's women are well dressed, but still they have to wear the veil, and he keeps up a wholesome discipline over them.

Near the harem stands the Bee Hive House, a handsome building that cost $65,000, and in which Brigham has installed his wife Amelia formerly lived, but which is now used as a sort of boarding house for the workmen, and as superintendent of the Bee Hive House.

On the hill beyond the Bee Hive is the White house, where Brigham's first wife now lives, with her sons and daughters. Brigham's home is far to the rear of the block. But Anna Dickinson best describes it when she says it is a "whited sepulcher."

A FEET FEAT.

Walking One Hundred Hours Without Sleep or Rest.

[From yesterday's Nashville Banner.]

All day yesterday, and up to 11 o'clock last night, Dr. 32 north Cherry street, Mr. John Sheppard had been walking since last Tuesday night, without cessation, sleep or rest, save a few minutes each hour, subject to the closest spectators. Shortly after supper a living stream of human beings poured into the room and filled every nook and corner. The air, breathed by so many, became hot and impure, and showers of perspiration fell freely from the faces of the curiously loving crowd. Sheppard, however, preferred that the room should be kept warm, as the fitting to of toes made cold air give him cramps. At 10 o'clock he wore a rather melancholy look and seemed to be almost completely exhausted. He kept his mouth open and his eyes had a glassy sp. earance. He nevertheless kept moving, with his head hanging somewhat forward and downward. There was a continual buz of voices in the room, and the crowd would greet him with such expressions as "Only 20 minutes more, old boy!" "Keep up per courage; you'll make it!" "Give him the bottle!" "Get down!" "Rub him up!" He continued to stare at the crowd with the utmost indifference, and seemed bent on accomplishing his object. His trainer continued to fan him vigorously, and occasionally to push him from his shoulders severely. When one of the judges went up to take him down, the crowd gave a vociferous yell of defiance, and he was taken from the plank just after eleven o'clock, laid upon the floor and dressed, during the performance of which office it seemed almost impossible to keep the crowd back. The doctors were there to observe the wonderful pedestrian in the last agonies of his peculiar triumph. When he was taken out, the crowd made a rush through the narrow door, and broke down the inner partition of the room. Attaining the outside, the whole street, as far as the Merchants' Exchange, to which he was taken, was crowded with people, who soon dispersed, on finding the door of the establishment closed against them.

OFF FOR CHICAGO.

A Youth of 78 Elopes With an Erie Widow of 45, Leaving an Estimable Lady of 70.

[From the Erie Dispatch.]

Some time ago there an old gentleman named Acker, accompanied by his wife and servant girl, who had lived long in Illinois, moved to this city and rented the house next to Dunning's store, on Peach, just above Buffalo street. They were well-to-do, and the aged couple—the man 78 and the woman upward of 70—were apparently "holding down life's vale" as pleasantly as circumstances would admit of. But, alas, the tempter came. There is no danger of a Richardson McFarland case in this instance, as the inamorata is a buxom widow of 45, and ghosts of former husbands may terrify, but never shoot. We could not get the name, but she has been a resident of Peach street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, for a number of years, and is the mother of married children. She and the Ackers and stole the affections of the venerable head of the family. He commenced a course of whiling away his leisure hours by fiddling, but the overwhelming passion for his affinity took away all taste for violin music, and yesterday morning he fled with her, an act that can hardly be classed as a "youthful indiscretion." Mrs. Acker had noticed that something was weighing heavily on his mind, as he refused to go out about Monday night, and early yesterday morning put a number of valuable papers in his pocket and went out. Long before daylight (his second elopement) had been at the Wayne Hall dance on Monday night and told a friend there that she was going on the westbound train early in the morning to see a distant friend. Acker did not make his appearance at breakfast time, and, as the hours waned, a search of his effects was instituted, when it was found that pretty much all his valuables were missing. The matter was put in the hands of the police, and telegrams were sent east and west with a description of the venerable elopist. It was discovered that persons answering the description of the couple had taken passage on the early morning train west, and in answer to a dispatch to Cleveland Mr. Williston, the Superintendent of Police there, sent word that he had Mr. Ackers under arrest. He had some money on his person and a ticket for Chicago.

DE SOTO

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y

Of St. Louis and Louisville.

A Well Established Company, Working Both Stock and Mutual Rates.

Cash Capital paid in	$150,000
Stockholders' Responsibility to the Assured	300,000
Deposited with Insurance Commissioner	100,000

A rapidly growing "All-cash" Co.
No restriction on travel—policies world-wide.
Rates as low as leading cash companies.
Divides Surplus among mutual policy holders.
Premiums loaned only on real estate.
The Company obtains 10 per cent. on all its premium loans.
All policies made non-forfeiting.

JAMES H. LUCAS, Pres't, St. Louis.

KENTUCKY DIRECTORS AND STOCKHOLDERS:

James Trabue, Louisville; Wm. W. Nora, " ; R. A. Robinson, " ; Isaac Caldwell, " ; H. D. Newcomb, " ; Madison C. Johnson, Lexington; E. D. Sayre, " ; D. A. Sayre, " ; Harvey C. Graves, Georgetown; Thos. S. Lindsey, Frankfort.

W. H. PITTMAN, Sec'y Kentucky Department.

Louisville Office, corner Main and Fourth Streets.
☞ District and local agents for the State wanted.
apl1

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WALLPAPERS,

LARGEST SELECTION

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

NO ONE CAN OR SHALL UNDERSELL US.

68 Main Street, between Second and Third,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

1 f dec dtf

Large Closing Sale of Furniture!

AT COST PRICES!

By JOHN SIMM & CO.

The large and varied assortment of first-class Furniture now in our establishment will be offered for sale, for cash, at manufacturers' prices, until the 1st of May next. The goods are of our own manufacture, and contain the latest improvements in household furniture, of superior workmanship, material, and design. A rare opportunity is offered purchasers of obtaining at moderate prices the best character of Furniture in this city.

On the 4th of May the remaining stock, with the business, will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder. Terms at sale.

JOHN SIMM & CO.,

305 Main St., bet. Eighth and Ninth.

apl4 dtf 1stp

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES,

Wholesale and Retail.

LARGEST STOCK & ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

We are still selling fine White-faced Paper at 12 1-2c per roll.
A splendid assortment of fine Gold Papers from 50c upwards, all spring styles.
We would also call special attention to our splendid assortment of Fresco and other Decorations for halls, dining-rooms, and parlors at the lowest prices at

LAPP BROTHERS',

apl2 dtf&sat1 *No. 99 Fourth Street, near Market.*

AUGUST ELECTION.

HOTELS.

For Jailer.
E. A. PEARSON
is a candidate for Jailer, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention. apl4 dtc

For Jailer.
JO. H. BUNCE
is a candidate for Jailer, subject to decision of the Democratic Convention. apl4 dtc

JOHN SWINDLER is a candidate for Jailer at the August election. apl4 dim*

We are authorized to announce ANDREW J. MUSHLMAN as a candidate for Jailer, subject to the nomination of a convention should one be held. apl dtf

For Jailer, August election, 1870.
AMBROSE E. CAMP.
apl dtf

Capt. D. S. MARTIN is hereby announced as a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county. Election in August, 1870. mh27 dtc

JEFF WILLIAMS is a candidate for Jailer at the August election. mh20 dtc

For County Assessor.
H. S. GAAR is a candidate for County Assessor, subject to the action of the convention. apl1 dtc*

We are authorized to announce WM. G. SHIVELY as a candidate for County Assessor, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1869.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail $12 00
Six Months 6 00
Three Months 3 00
One Month 1 00

To city subscribers, per week, 15 cents, payable to the carrier, or $1 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 5 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One Year, by mail $2 50
One Year, delivered in the city 3 00

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year, delivered to city subscribers, $17 per year. When paid at the office, $12 payable to the carriers at the rate of 25 cents; or seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year $2 00
Single copy, six months 1 00
Five to ten copies, one year, each 1 75
Twenty copies and upwards, one year, each 1 50
Twenty copies and upwards, six months, each 1 00

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $2 00 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and one extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 75 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured it may be sent at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of the loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 00 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 50 per square for each insertion for the first week; 50 cents per square for each insertion for the second week; and 75 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25; every other day one month, $18; two months, $25; three months, $35.

"For Sale," "Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, if copy be prepared for insertion, $5 each advertisement for less than 30 cents.

City Features 15 cents per line, "City Items" 20 cents per line, "Local Notices" 10 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion. "Wanted," "Situations," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double prices. Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, must be paid for in advance.

All bills for one or less insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Closes.			Arrives.	
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
	1:00	Eastern Mail	7:40	1:00
9:15	3:15	Eastern Mail	12:45	
9:15	3:15	Short Line	7:40	1:00
	3:15	St. Louis Mail	7:40	1:00
	3:15	Ind., & Jeffersonville Mail	7:40	1:00
	12:00	Shelbyville Mail	7:40	1:00
	3:15	Cincinnati Mail	9:30	10:30
	12:00	Shelbyville & Nash. Mail		2:00
	12:00	Bardstown & Lebanon Branch		2:00
	12:00	Bardstown R'd, Mt Washington & Fern Creek	9:00	2:30
	12:00	Lex. & Frankfort & Way Mails	11:15	6:45
9:30		Louisville & Cincinnati Mail(N)	6:30	
	3:30	Louisville & Cincinnati Mail(E)		10:30
	3:30	Mailboat leaves (Falls of Ohio)		6:00
	1:00	New Albany & Jeffersonville Mail	12:00	3:00
	3:15	Salt River Mail	6:30	10:30
	12:00	Shelbyville Mail	11:15	6:45
		Lex., Ky., Tenn., and Va. Mail		
	3:30	Fairground Stage	10:00	4:00
	12:00	Mt. Washington Stage		12:30
		Bardstown Stage, SATURDAY		
	12:00	Wood, Cross and Seymour's Sig.		6:00

The Courier-Journal on the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad.

Mr. E. A. Yale, a prompt, reliable and efficient gentleman, has taken charge of the news agency on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, and will hereafter sell the COURIER-JOURNAL on all the outgoing and incoming trains at 5 cents per copy, and will serve it to people living on the line of the road at our regular subscription rates. He will give faithful attention to all orders.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The newspapers in all sections of the State report fruit prospects to be good.

King McGehee, a negro knuknx, was sentenced to the penitentiary from Hickman the other day.

Our State exchanges complain that the "miscreants around" are very industrious in celebrating the adoption of said measure.

Adams Express Company have discontinued their agency at Carrollton, the postmaster having charged storage for packages left at his store.

Eight hundred and forty-five white children in Henderson are entitled to the benefit of the common school laws; mulattoes and darkies not counted.

A thief recently robbed a corn-crib in Calloway county but dropped his pocket-book which contained $125. The owner has not applied for the money.

The blacks went back on their Radical friends in a primary election for a candidate in Flemingsburg, last week. He had been an old-time patriot, and therefore found no favor in their eyes.

B. Swigert of Fayette, has sold his four-year-old Lexington horse, Woodburn, to C. Hays, of Memphis, for $500. He also sold his trotting stallion Dulmonico to Mr. Calvert, of Bowling Green, for $2,000.

The Grand Jury of Mason county ignored the charges of malfeasance in office brought against Geo. T. Halbert, Commonwealth's attorney for that district. There was no proof to sustain the allegation.

Hon. W. H. Wadsworth orated to the blacks at Maysville, when they celebrated the Fifteenth amendment last week. Patriotic songs and hymns were sung, and a collection was then taken up to pay expenses.

Wm. Hart, with a body of men alleged to be Kuklux, attempted to take by force one Wm. Palmer from his own house, in Clark county, a few nights since. Palmer resisted and fatally shot Hart, who died a few hours afterwards.

Clark county defeated the proposition to subscribe for the Big Sandy road. The blacks voted against it. An exchange says they "soon caught the idea of voting, and came to the polls like veterans." An amusing incidents occurred. There was much excitement and noise, but, altogether, the first effort of our fellow citizens of African descent in the way of voting was better than had been expected. Some of them, on both sides of the question, proved very efficient hands at electioneering."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

A heavy frost visited Madison, Fla., last Monday.

Memphis is exporting brooms to Cincinnati, St. Louis and other Northern cities.

A deer chase and a fox chase are to be features at the fair to be held near Nashville in May.

Judge S. M. Stanton, Ordinary of Sumter county, Ga., died suddenly last week of apoplexy.

Mr. James Hunter shot Mr. Elias Pope dead, accidentally, while hunting near Scottsboro, Miss., the other day.

A soda fountain in Solomon's drug store, in Savannah, Ga., exploded the other day, but fortunately nobody was hurt.

Gen. R. E. Lee is to deliver the address on the occasion of the disinterment of the Confederate graves at Mobile, on the 26th inst.

One of the nation's wards was killed near Clinton, La., the other day by his better half. She and her mother (the latter as accomplice) are under arrest.

Hon. Edwin H. Ewing consents to become a candidate for the Tennessee Supreme bench. Col. Baxter Smith declines running for Chancellor at Nashville.

Z. T. Fege and Jeremiah McGrath, two young men of Augusta, Ga., are at present under arrest for forging and passing certificates of the market clerk.

The appropriation of twenty thousand dollars to the Sisters of Mercy hangs fire in the South Carolina Senate. The prospect of its passage is very slight.

A man representing himself as a son of the celebrated Dr. Stone, of New Orleans, is travelling through Arkansas peddling worthless medicines at fabulous prices.

Twenty-five cents is now the price of admission to the Tennessee penitentiary, "said fee to be collected by the Warden previous to admission thereto;" no half price.

The Charleston bill of mortality last week was 25, of whom 11 were whites and 14 blacks. Singular that the death rate in Charleston preponderates in favor of the blacks.

The depot of the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad, and several other buildings adjoining, in Selma, Ala., were burned on Tuesday night last. The loss is about $65,000.

The billiard match between Memphis and Little Rock, Anthony Honing and C. W. Davis, for $300 a game, is a fixed fact, and will be played in Memphis in a few days.

A difficulty in Dancyville, Tennessee, Monday, resulted in a Mr. Burris' skull being fractured by a blow from a hatchet in a Mr. Ford's hands. The blow was deemed fatal.

Mr. Jesse Hutchins, a resident of Opelousas, La., was found dead the other day about a mile from town with a bullet hole through his head and a stick with blood on it near the body.

Cerebro spinal Meningitis has been ravaging that section of country lying between Bayou Boeuf and the Atchafalaya river. A large number of deaths have occurred—principally negroes.

The paint mills in Richmond county, Ga., about four miles from Augusta, were destroyed by fire on Sunday last. It was evidently the work of an incendiary. Loss about $4,000.

The colored brotherhood of Augusta, Ga., have selected the 20th, the day appointed to be observed by the ladies of that city as memorial day, to celebrate the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment.

James Wayne Moore, an ex merchant of Savannah, Ga., is in trouble on account of a little matter of forgery and larceny after trust. Mrs. Margaret Greenwood charges she is minus $4,400 by his rascality.

The ghost that has been creating a sensation in Atlanta has been discovered. It proved to be a skeleton—hoop skirt, attached to a string, by which it was raised or depressed at the will of the operator.

Mr. Barney Frame, the referee in the Allen-Lee fight, was in Memphis on Friday, awaiting the arrival of certain parties from St. Louis. He was accompanied by Mr. James Nugent, the famous English pugilist.

Rosteller & Bro., of Louisville, have been awarded the contract for the metal roof of the railroad bridge over the Tennessee river at Florence, Alabama, and will shortly set workmen and material to that place to-day.

A fashionable shoe dealer, who claims to have done business in Louisville five years, asserts that the ladies of Nashville surpass in beauty the ladies of Louisville. The action women, he says, are to be seen in Cincinnati.

Mr. S. M. Mayer, a prominent citizen of Columbia, dropped dead in that place on Monday. But a few weeks ago, another leading citizen of Columbia, Mr. James Akin, died almost as suddenly from a stroke of paralysis.

Mr. Wm. Armstrong, of Montreal, Canada, died in Savannah on Sunday last of consumption. He had been on a visit to Florida for the benefit of his health, and was on his return to the North. He was buried with Masonic honors.

Joseph Blackwell was shot and killed at Spring Town, Polk county, Tenn., a few days ago, by some unknown person, while sitting at his table eating supper. He was an unoffending man, and supposed to have been killed by one of like character.

Sam Johnson, living near Rheatown, Tennessee, on Tuesday morning went out to look after his stock, and was found a few hours afterwards, by some of his family, dead under a rail fence. Whether death was produced by accident or design was not ascertained.

Judge Lewis Dupree, an old and worthy citizen, died at Athens, Georgia, last Sunday. He was an old citizen of Lexington, Oglethorpe county, Georgia. He had just completed four or five stores and several dwellings in Athens, also a splendid hall, which bears his name.

Mr. Larkin Pitts Waldrup, an old gentleman living at Troup Factory, Ga., for the last twenty-one years, has gone to see his mother near Jonesboro, whom he has not seen for twenty-five years, although they were never more than seventy miles apart during that time. He is 83 and she 103.

A letter from Worthville, Butts county, Ga., gives discouraging reports on the fruit prospect in Newton, Butts and Henry counties. Peaches and appies, it is stated, will be almost a total failure; of other fruits not more than one-fourth of the usual crop is expected. Wheat and oats promise fairly.

The banking house of Scott, Williams & Co., Columbia, S. C., was burglariously entered on Saturday last, and robbed of a large amount of valuables in gold, silver, greenbacks and jewelry. The robbers took a large amount of securities, which, however, are not negotiable. The available funds amounted to over $30,000.

A clew has been found to the robbers of the banking house of Scott, Williams & Co., in Columbia, S. C., last week. Michael McCarty, a discharged soldier, was arrested on Wednesday last and identified as one of the burglars. Some of the stolen papers have been found, and parties are still hunting the rest of the band in Congaree swamp.

The Yahoola mine, considered the largest and most important gold mine of that character in Georgia, is now in active and successful operation. It has a stamp mill running day and night, and crushes four seventy-five tons of ore in twenty-four hours. The profit is very handsome. Mr. N. H. Hind, of Boston, is the manager. He has furnished most of the capital, but the company soon comprises several enterprising Georgians.

A number of the leading citizens of Green county, Ala., and among them the Probate Judge, have united in a protest to the Governor against his threat of militia law. As to the murder of Boyd, they say: "We are certain that the execution of the laws of Alabama by no knowledge whatever that the crime was contemplated; had they, we are sure that it would not have been committed, when and under the circumstances that it was."

There are now 351 students at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, including representatives from the following States: 141 from Virginia, 10 from West Virginia, 12 from North Carolina, 17 from Tennessee, 21 from South Carolina, 19 from Georgia, 16 from Alabama, 9 from Florida, 19 from Mississippi, 15 from Louisiana, 12 from Texas, 5 from Arkansas, 10 from Maryland, 1 from New York, 3 from Missouri, 6 from Kentucky, 1 from the District of Columbia, and 1 from Wisconsin total, 351.

There is a woman Virginian who is said to have lived for years without eating. A Richmond letter to the Petersburg Courier says: "I hear again from the lady who lives without eating. About this time last year I had to give some account of her. I am assured by her friends and relations that she eats nothing at all, and that she has not done so for years. Her daily application of oil to her breast. My informants are intelligent and respectable people, and likely to be imposed on, nor invent what they tell, and the lady herself is represented to be devoutly pious. Her beauty is described as angelic."

A fleece attached to Meves' Museum in Savannah, escaped from her cage on Monday and gaining the street, created quite a stir among the pedestrians. The excitement prevailing, however, was premature. The fleece From Frou of silk and satin as the animal leaped the fence and made the boulevard of Savannah the scene of her antics. A crowd gathered, scaring the animal by yelling, and she made tracks for security into the premises of Mr. Alfred Hartridge, frightening the servants, who vacated their premises, giving the lion'ess full scope, where she remained until her keeper appeared, and, with kind words and a rope, assisted by six men, carried her home to the enclosure of the fleece.

The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, of the 30th, has the following notice of a gentleman well known here and throughout the South: "Notwithstanding the rain last night, there was another fine audience at Temperance Hall to hear Mr. Holland's second and last lecture on 'What will you drink?' Man was the theme, and the three-fold elements of his being were analyzed, elaborated, and dissected with the marked ability which has characterized all the gentleman's efforts in our city. We congratulate our people on the rare opportunities they have enjoyed, and regret the necessity which cuts short Mr. Holland's stay among us. His sermons and lectures will be treasured as bright reminiscences not easily forgotten."

For the last two years, more or less, Gen. ADAM BADEAU has been engaged in drawing his salary as a Brigadier General and writing the life of Gen. GRANT, the last-named, while General of the Army, having detailed him for the post duty of biographer, with no reduction of rank or pay. He has at last finished his literary labors—at any rate, the President has appointed him Consul General at London, which he would hardly do if the biography were yet unfinished.

To qualify one's self for holding office at this time it is necessary to turn nigger, steal something or give GRANT a present. Nothing else will answer. We are reminded of CORNELIUS O'DOWD's benevolent Irish lady who founded a Magdalene Hospital in Dublin. One day a very modest and comely young woman applied for admission. Surprised at such an application from such a person, the patroness inquired of the girl the circumstances of her fall, and was told that she had not fallen at all. "In that event," said the sympathetic lady, "you have no claim to be admitted here. If you want to be admitted you must go and qualify."

Zion's Herald, a religious newspaper of Boston, advises two negroes of that State, ROBERT MORRIS and E. G. WALKER, to come out as independent candidates for Congress if they cannot secure regular nominations. And, in speaking of the Fifteenth amendment celebration in Boston, it says:

"The day was fully concluded by one of the clergymen of the city marrying a white gentleman and a colored lady. This illustration of the Fifteenth amendment ought to have been rallied before the crowd in Faneuil Hall.

The Boston Traveller—Republican—thinks the Herald a little ahead of public sentiment in this matter, but it is hardly probable it is. No ordinary absurdity of that sort can get ahead of public sentiment in Boston.

Even Radicalism is growing sick of carpet-baggery. And no wonder. The men whom the riff-raff of the South has voted into Congress are enough to sicken any party. After taking a good look at them, and at the Hon. J. HALE SYPHER particularly, the Philadelphia Inquirer, the most honest of the Radical journals of that city, says: "Let us hope that Mr. SYPHER will be the last of the carpet-baggers. Let us hope, too, that the South shall be so enfranchised by a general amnesty that it can select its own people to represent it upon the floors of Congress. What does the Pennsylvanian know of the political economy of Louisiana? Who can an alien represent there? The interests of that State are altogether divergent from those of Pennsylvania, and they should have an exponent and defender in the councils of the country thoroughly conversant with them. Reconstruction will prove the shallowest fraud in existence while citizens of the North pretend to legislate for those of the late Confederacy." All of which is true.

J. Hale Sypher.

Speaking of the case of J. HALE SYPHER—yes, J. HALE is the way he puts it—who so narrowly missed becoming a member of Congress from Louisiana the other day, the Philadelphia Press of Thursday said:

It is the fashion of the press of the disaffected Democracy to assert that a seat will always be given in this Congress to any Republican claimant. We trust they will make a note of this petition.

Very well; we, for one, will make a note of it, for though not of the disaffected Democracy, we have asserted that a contested seat will always be given in this Congress to any Republican claimant. The case of SYPHER forms no exception to the rule. The contested seat was given to him, by a vote of seventy-eight to seventy-four, and he failed to be sworn in only through a little virtuous strategy on the part of a Democratic member. The affair is thus described by the Washington special of the Philadelphia Inquirer, whose Radicalism is quite as orthodox as that of the Press:

The vote for seating SYPHER when the roll was called was carried by two majority; but enough more voted at the last moment to carry it by seventy-eight to seventy-four. Then, had Mr. SYPHER come quickly to the Speaker's desk and been sworn in, before the Democrats had a chance to filibuster and get time for more men, he would have been safe; but he was not prompt, and when he appeared and the Speaker directed him to come up he hung back and with the book open ready to read the oath he was about to commence, Mr. BROOKS moved to reconsider it, charging that Pennsylvania had made a combination to get a vote for the tariff; but as he did not vote for it he could not make the motion, and so moved an adjournment, which gave some time to get some one to move to reconsider.

A majority of Congress decided that SYPHER was not entitled to the seat in dispute and that SYPHER was, and then SYPHER was called to the Speaker's desk, and that officer was in the very act of administering to him the oath of office, when the fraud was suddenly ended by the interference of Mr. BROOKS. This was the action of Congress to which the Press of Friday refers in the following:

Without stopping to discuss the claim of either Mr. SYPHER or his opponent to a seat in Congress, the action of that body in the premises was in strict accordance with what has all along been the interpretation of the law.

Had SYPHER been permitted to take the oath and occupy the seat to which he aspired, that action, too, would have been "in strict accordance with what has all along been our interpretation of the law." Radicalism acts—for its own interests always—and interprets the law afterwards.

Presidential Infallibility.

The newspaper correspondents now and then give us an inkling of some very queer things that transpire in Washington. Among the rest that since the vote on the *constitutio de fide* in the Ecumenical Council President GRANT has been quite a lunatic, with scarcely sense enough left to tell whether he stands on his head or his heels. By that vote some six hundred bishops declare *Pio Nono* to be infallible, and now President GRANT—and behanged to the Western newspaper which styles him "the ex-mud clerk of a stern-wheel tanyard!"—who thinks himself a much greater man than the Pope, is raving distracted, they say, to be declared infallible himself. He wants it done by a joint resolution of Congress, making the dogma a part of the Constitution without waiting to submit it to a vote of the States and military districts. With this object in view a private meeting was held in one of the upper rooms of the White House the other night, at which the matter was thoroughly discussed, though it is not yet known what action was determined upon. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were the Hon. HIRAM REVELS, the Hon. DICK YATES, the Hon. JERUSALEM SMITH, the Hon. R. RANDOM BUTLER, the Hon. W. B. STOKES, and other confidential friends of the President, all of whom are willing and anxious to swear that he is infallible whether they believe it or not. It is to be hoped that the correspondents who hint at this movement will soon be able to tell us all about it, in spite of the veil of secrecy behind which it is at present almost wholly concealed.

Profane Females.

We have never for a moment doubted that every one of the shrieking sisterhood would ultimately learn to swear. Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, one of the oldest and toughest of them, has got so far along that she begins to look upon profanity as almost pious. In one of her recent letters from the Northwest to the Revolution she says:

Being informed the special train would leave at 6, I was ready at that hour, but the conductor being found drunk, some two hour before, and the train consequently for me at every stopping place along the line. At the end of the route a large and incredulous crowd of the "solid men" of Iowa manages telegraphing. "Where is the train?" "Where is Rev. Stanton?" at the last end, I stood three, disgusted, indignant, replying, "Here I am, but where is the train?" Then I was told the train returned, went back to the hotel, hog and hominy in a good state of mind to say amen to, while the sudden no Monticello chaperoned at 9 o'clock, cursing all womankind.

When Mr. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, quietly nursing his sickly infant while widowed home, read that letter, what must he have been "in a good state of mind to say?" He must be a very strange specimen of henpecked pusillanimity if he doesn't think that it is bad enough for women to go straggling about the country alone, haranguing a mob at every town, but that it is a great deal worse for them to hang around railroad depots at night and swear like a trooper when the trains fail to arrive on time. It we must have the ballot for woman let us postpone it until we shall have read the obituary of the last of the women, male and female, who are now clamoring for it, so greatly to the disgust of all sensible people.

A Religious Anecdote.

In an article on the sacred subject of Good Friday—a subject which should never be handled by profane lips—the Rev. THEODORE TILTON, editor of the New York Independent, relates the following pious anecdote:

As the fifth anniversary of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and the approaching Good Friday falls but one day later than the one on which the Saviour was crucified, I will relate a reminiscence in place to memories of him. One evening during the last week of his life, when extremely busy with affairs of State, I called to the reception room to see Mr. Speed, then Attorney General. He had called to introduce a friend, and seeing the weary look on the President's face, he began to apologize. "I am very sorry," said Mr. SPEED, "very sorry, Mr. President, to disturb you." "Speed," he replied, "you remind me of a story of HENRY WARD BEECHER. One Sunday, as he was going to preach, he saw some boys playing marbles in the street. He stopped and looked at them very hard. 'Boys,' he said presently, 'boys, I am scared at what I see.' 'Then,' replied one of the boys, 'why the h—ll don't you run away?'"

This anecdote may look a little rough here, but it shows to much advantage in the columns of a religious journal, where it is calculated to do, as the Rev. Mr. TILTON or the Rev. Mr. BEECHER would say, "a — sight of good."

☞ Somebody urges as an objection to the income tax that "it makes the people a nation of liars." This is no sort of an objection in the eyes of Congress, a majority of whose members are too busily engaged in stealing to care how much the nation is addicted to lying.

☞ The Evening Journal is the name of a paper which has just been started at Washington for the purpose of calling everybody a liar and a scoundrel who doesn't want to see the infamous S. J. BOWEN re-elected Mayor of that unhappy city.

☞ Congress has appropriated $350,000 to enlarge Hell Gate. A strange appropriation, certainly. Why, the majority of Congress will go through that gate, even though two hundred and fifty millions should be spent in stopping it up.

☞ "We should like to know," says the Camden Express, "what Admiral PORTER thinks of Secretary ROBESON." Why, he thinks, as everybody else does, that ROBESON knows scarcely enough about naval affairs to paddle his own canoe.

☞ An exchange paper says "Mr. DELANO cannot make laws." Whether he can or not, he has made a thousand things which the business men of the country are forced to obey as laws.

☞ The London Times has discovered that "the American political system is faulty." It is very remarkable that the thing was never suspected in this country.

☞ In its dealings with the Indians the Government has never found that honesty is the best policy, for the simple reason that the Government has never tried it.

☞ The Hartford Post says "Shoo Fly is dying out." We should be glad to know that the author of it is already dead out.

☞ In 1845 there were eleven daily papers in Boston. Seven of them are dead, and three or four more ought to be.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ The large collection of oil paintings now on exhibition at 73 Fourth street will be sold today by Messrs. Pearson & Hodge, at 9 a. m., and 2 p. m. No sales are to take place on account of the sale. We grow that the collection would be an interesting adjustment to any household.

☞ Messrs. Morris, Southwick & Co. have two real estate sales to-day—one at 4 o'clock, and the other at 5 o'clock. Full particulars in another column.

☞ Mr. Bullett, the sculptor of the busts now on exhibition at Muldoon, Bullett & Co.'s, is prepared to receive orders for similar work. Those desiring likenesses of themselves and friends will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, as he will shortly sail for Europe to remain absent for a term of years. Go and examine the busts and leave your orders.

☞ Beware of borax Extracts Buchu, "so called," made by fossil druggists, nineteen centuries old or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical sciences. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Parsora Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

☞ The spring season is the time to use Walker's Tonic Bitters to prevent disease. Keep off chills, purify the blood and give tone to the system. It is the most effective tonic known. Cures dyspepsia, constipation and every form of indigestion and all diseases arising from torpid liver.

LOCAL NOTICES.

REFRIGERATORS.

The Louisville Refrigerator and Ice Chest Factory is on the corner of Tenth and Grayson streets, where you can get any size or style, or have one made to order at factory prices. Samples may be seen at the store of D. J. Murray, under the National Hotel, Fourth street. 24-2

Horse Furnishing Goods.

The largest and finest assortment in the city, including water coolers and fliers, ice cream freezers, the best pad, bits, bits, sponge and plunge bath tubs; toilet sets, all styles; flutting machines, the best patterns; pinking iron, fluting scissors, canary and mocking bird cages, and a full stock of kitchen utensils of all kinds, at

PYNE & CREIGHTON'S,

a24-c2 No. 82 Fourth street.

3,841 yards 4-4 Hope Cotton, 11 1-2c.

1,487 yards Carpet, from 35c up; 839 red and white checked Matting, 37 1-2c;

573 pairs Window Shades, $1 75.

THOS. McSHANE,

Market street, three doors below Preston. a2442

☞ Energetic, reliable business men will be offered liberal business terms to act as solicitors in the city of Louisville, and as agents in every county in the State, for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. This company is so well and favorably known that the right kind of men cannot fail to secure a good income in working for it. Apply to or address, with references, JAMES A. DAVISON, Gen'l Agent, 134 Main street, over Louisville Insurance and Banking Company's office. a24-d3

☞ Go to D. J. Murray's store, Fourth street, under the National Hotel, and see the Stonewall Water Cooler, manufactured at the Louisville Ice Chest Factory, corner of Tenth and Grayson streets. 24-2

5 cases assorted Dress Goods;

3 cases Irish Linens;

A large assortment of Parasols, just received per express.

a2442 THOS. McSHANE.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by

C. HAGAN,

mh20 c60 114 Third street.

☞ Kentucky Cash Store, 106 Fourth street, Linens. ap13 dif.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the chill remedies now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than if they had taken no medicine at all. Wintersmith's Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself being a gentle purgative also upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it, thereby causing great suffering after the chill propriation; but the cure is a permanent one; *the chill will not return* periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

Read the letter written by Dr. P. T. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure, and take pleasure in stating that it contains no arsenic, but is entirely a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than one hundred times the curative power for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been successful in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me three after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I was told by a friend to try what I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Syrup, and was told that it would cure me. I only used one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills.

BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.,

Deal in Exchange, Stocks, Bonds & Gold. Drafts and Letters of Credit on the Bank of Commerce, the North German Union, Berlin; Merchants' Bank and Austria - Hungarian Empire.

DIED.

WEINDELL—In this city, Sunday, April 24, 1870, Mrs. MARY E. WEINDELL, aged 26 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Hancock street, between Chestnut and Gray, east side, at 3 o'clock To-day (Monday). The friends of the family are invited to attend.

PIKES—At his residence, in Jefferson county, on Thursday, April 21, 1870, JAMES I. PIKES, in the 64th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at his late residence, on Monday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

MEETINGS.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The members of Abraham Lodge (No. 5) F. & A. M., are hereby notified to convene at their hall in Masonic Temple, on Monday morning, 26th inst., at 9½ A. M., for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute of respect to our deceased brother, Andrew Hikes, of Jefferson county. Members of sister lodges and Masons in good standing are fraternally invited to attend. By order of the W. M.

JOHN FRANCE, Secretary.

N. B.—Brethren will please meet promptly, as we go out in carriages.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Members of Pioneer Lodge (No. 8 Knights of Pythias, are hereby notified to meet at their hall, corner of Market and Preston streets, at 9½ o'clock this morning, to attend the funeral of Brother James Henry. Members of sister lodges are cordially invited to attend.

E. C. PURDIE, W. C.

JOS. H. BULLEIT, R. S.

Knights of Pythias.

MEMBERS of Damon Lodge (No. 3) are requested to meet at their hall, corner of Market and Preston, at 9 o'clock Brother W. K. Riley will deliver a lecture. Members of sister lodges are invited to attend.

JOHN P. HAIS, R. S.

Masonic Notice.

There will be a called meeting of the Lodge of Antiquity (No. 391) this (Monday) evening, April 26, at 7½ o'clock. By order W. M.

W. F. ALEXANDER, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F. Notice.

Boone Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., will celebrate the 51st anniversary of Odd-fellowship in America on Tuesday afternoon, April 26, at the Louisville Rolling Mill Co.'s rural skating rink, Fourth street, bet. Green and Walnut. Brethren of this and sister lodges, encampments, and their families, are fraternally invited to attend.

apl6 d1

Bank Notice.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Bank of Louisville will be held at their bank or house, in this city, on Monday, May next, to elect nine Directors for the ensuing year.

E. D. MORGAN, Cashier.

April 1, 1870. apl6 d2

Notice.

BANK KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, April 1, 1870.

A MEETING of the stockholders in the Bank of Kentucky will be held at their banking house, in the city, on Monday, May 2, 1870, for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year.

THOMAS L. BARRET, Cashier.

ap1 d2

C. J. FELLS & BRO.

Established 1766.

No. 120 South Front st., Philadelphia.
No. 60 South Calvert st., Baltimore.

Corner Michigan av. and south Water st., Chicago.

BELIEVING the first first-class trade of this country will support the manufacture of a higher grade of spirits than have heretofore been found outside of European markets, we have perfected arrangements for giving such goods to the public. We shall keep constantly in stock selections from the choicest goods in our line to be found in any foreign market, which, when genuine, shall be ABSOLUTELY PURE. jan14 sawdm 6 eoldlaw

Otard Brandy in original p'k'g's.

Sauterne Wine in cases and half casks.

Swiss Absynthe, Maraschino, Curacoa, Anisette Cordial, Orgeat, French Cordials, Olive Oil, and Italian Maccaroni, For sale by A. ZANONE & SONS,

ap24 d3 41 Fifth street.

Sherry and Port Wine, for sale by A. ZANONE & SONS,

ap24 d3 41 Fifth street.

A Large Stock Superior Old Bourbon Whiskies for sale by A. ZANONE & SONS.

ap24 d3 41 Fifth street.

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, 132 Main street, continues the Clothing, Merchant Tailoring and Furnishing Goods business at the old stand. 24 door below Fourth.

Spring and Summer stock now open. mch1eodim

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Infection in the Air.

Experiments have been successfully made of late at ambulance stations, for the purpose of detecting the invisible virus which produces epidemic diseases. They have not yet discovered it, and scarcely any two of them agree as to its nature. This is of little consequence. It is of no consequence to the poisonous principle exists, and that a safeguard against its insidious influence has been provided. In the spring and early summer, when fever and ague, bilious remittent fever, and many pestilential diseases are rampant, it is only necessary to fortify the system with a bottle of HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters to render contagion impotent. If this precaution has been neglected, which it never ought to be in any district liable to such visitations, and if the paroxysms of malarious fever have actually commenced, they may always be checked and broken up by a course of that powerful vegetable tonic and alterative. Quinine was once considered the only specific for chills and fevers; but it is now generally admitted that this poisonous alkaloid is a dangerous medicine, and that its secondary effects are more to be dreaded than any form of intermittent fever. It is simply a tremendous astringent. It does not touch the disordered liver, or regulate the bowels, or in any way assist in the expulsion of the animal fluids. Hostetter's Bitters, on the other hand, in addition to being a better and safer tonic than any preparation of quinine, has a balsamic effect upon the whole system. It is a powerful and antidotical, as well as a directly invigorating, and purifies the secretions as well as regulates the secretive organs. It stimulates the appetite, strengthens the stomach, soothes the nerves, and induces healthful repose, and instead of spoiling sleep, as a stomachic it has no rival. Cause of indigestion, that no other tonic seems capable of alleviating, are cured in a few weeks by its regular use. ap23 dsodeodtw

HOLLOWAY'S

VERMIFUGE CONFECTIONS.

Twenty years' experience has proved this the most popular remedy with physicians and parents for children of every age. They are pleasant to take, and always effective in expelling the worms and toning the system up to its normal condition. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine have the signature of the proprietors on the wrapper of each package.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden,

No. 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Sold by all druggists at the per box. apl1 My

ONLY ONE

Hair Dye has been proved poisonless. Prof. Chilton, whose reputation as an analytical chemist gives his statements the weight of authority, announces that

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE

has been subjected to the proper tests in his laboratory, and that the results show it to be

ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS,

as well as admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is designed. This is important, as the public has just been warned, by two leading scientific organs, against

Thirty Deadly Dyes!

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts like a charm on

Courier-Journal.

MORNING EDITION, APRIL 25, 1876.

EQUITY.

Equitable Estoppel.

H. L. Gray proposed building a house on a lot owned by Mrs. Gray, and she agreed to pay for the material. Gray bought the material, and Mrs. Gray paid for it. Held, that Mrs. Gray was estopped from claiming that the material belonged to her husband.—Supreme Court of Indiana.

Insolvent Corporation.

Where a corporation is insolvent, and a receiver is appointed, the stockholders are liable for the amount unpaid on their stock, and the receiver may enforce the liability.—Supreme Court of Indiana.

Mortgage.

Where one mortgages personal property, and subsequently executes a second mortgage on the same property, without referring to the first mortgage, and the second mortgagee takes possession of the property, the first mortgagee is entitled to have the property sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of his debt.—Supreme Court of Indiana.

Injunction.

The owners of a mill-dam, by virtue of a prescriptive right, raised the water to a certain height, and kept it at that height for more than twenty years. Held, that they could not be enjoined from raising the water to the height at which it was kept during the twenty years.—Supreme Court of Indiana.

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PERSONAL GOSSIP.

AN IMPORTANT INTEREST.

Railway News.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

Louisville Clothier Market.

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1869.

TELEGRAMS.

Charles Hodgman, for many years Cashier of the Boatmen's Savings Institution of St. Louis, died yesterday.

New York dispatches say a rumor is afloat in London that the Queen intends to marry a prince of the house of Schleswig-Holstein.

An attempt to rob the Southwark Bank, at Philadelphia, whose vaults contained over ten millions, was frustrated last night. The burglars escaped, minus their implements.

Five companies of the Seventh Cavalry, now at Fort Leavenworth, are under orders to proceed to Fort Hays for active service against the depredating Indians. Gen. Custer will command.

In the Court of Nisi Prius, at Philadelphia, yesterday, preliminary injunction was granted prior to the argument restraining the Collector of Internal Revenue from collecting the income tax upon the dividend and earnings applied to the construction of the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad. Ten or twelve leading railroads in this State have refused to pay the tax and await the action of the court.

THE BRIDGE CELEBRATION.

A Novel and Beautiful Programme—All the World to be Invited.

We are glad to perceive a prevalent feeling in the community that the final completion of the Ohio river bridge and the convening in Louisville of the Associated Press of the United States should be commemorated by more than an ordinary demonstration.

The felicitous concurrence of two such important events, if happening in any other large city of the country, would doubtless be handsomely celebrated. And why, ask our people, should we be less readily appreciative in such respects than the habitants of other places of importance?

And hence, falls alive to the value of this golden opportunity to celebrate the finishing of a magnificent public enterprise of truly national significance, while paying, at the same time, a handsome compliment to their distinguished guests assembled from every part of the land, our citizens desire that the first day of June be declared a general holiday.

Moreover, there are other local or domestic reasons which enhance this feeling. Very few people here have ever seen the falls of the Ohio in any drawn-up, square as such a declaration may sound to the ears of strangers. But this fact is attributable to their distance from the river bank, which renders them almost invisible, even at low water stages, and, at the same time, inaccessible to river craft of any kind on account of attendant peril from the rapidity of the current and the presence of rugged rocks, while high water causes an almost total disappearance of anything resembling falls or rapids.

Again, a majority, perhaps, (including the ladies) of our citizens have not yet paid a visit to the bridge, the most of them not even until it shall be finally completed, or delivered by the long continuance of inclement weather, and, particularly, by the official notification which has for many months appeared in the columns of the daily city press, warning all persons from the bridge, except those in charge of from trains and from sailing through during its unfinished state.

So that our people would hail with gratification an announcement that a general holiday will occur on the first of June, and that, upon that day, the bridge will be thrown open to the public. In addition to the proposed programme, it is suggested by a correspondent that flooring, even if temporary, be laid by that day, and that the structure be handsomely ornamented with flags, banners, pendants, evergreens, and floral archways and festoons, and that all day persons be allowed to walk to and fro upon it. Police might be stationed at intervals along the highway to prevent accidents.

In addition to the various features of the proposed programme for the night exhibition, it is also suggested that a novel and beautiful artificial illuminated cascade of several hundred feet fall might be presented to the gaze of the many thousands of spectators who will line either shore of the river, as well as steamboats, house-tops, &c., by running out upon the structure the fire engines of the three cities, and pouring water to the bottom in the air as many streams of water to the greatest possible altitude, while large calcium lights light up the magic scene.

Now a few words as to the best means of giving not only world-wide publicity but genuine universal notoriety to the contemplated enterprise. We spoke in last Wednesday's issue of the propriety of sending letter-sheet invitations to prominent men all over the country, bearing the usual newspaper notifications; and now it is suggested that all Europe be invited by means of an Atlantic cable telegraphic dispatch, which would be a telling one *de mode*. It would not only be copied in all the European journals, but, in all our own, so that its reflex influence, so to speak, would have a highly beneficial influence in our own country, and invest the occasion with an eclat and renown that would add materially in attracting here a vast crowd from all portions of the Union, even if none came from over the seas, though it is not improbable that foreigners might be thereby induced to come. Europe abounds in this country have gone over and over again the same ground, so frequently, to witness the same scenes, that greater attraction than formerly is now turned towards America, and every year greater numbers visit our shores.

Mr. Charles Dickens says (in his famous "American Notes," made during his flying tour over our country), writing of Louisville, where he was obliged to stay all night in order to "make connection:" The city presenting no object of sufficient interest to detain us on our way, we resolved to proceed next day."

Now, it is no exaggeration to say that this paragraph has been read probably by millions of Europeans, for his works are translated into all the considerable languages, and how many travelers it may have induced to avoid Louisville in their American journeyings it is impossible to estimate. Hence it would seem peculiarly appropriate, even if apparently partaking of the jocular, to send this literary traveler one of our printed invitation-sheets, embellished, as they will probably be, by a beautiful, picturesque, prospective view (with a short description of a bridge which all Europe pronounces the grandest equal, and which has but one peer on this continent—the Victoria, over the St. Lawrence.

But, not to make an exception of Mr. Dickens, why may not such be sent to conspicuous individuals in all the various countries abroad? They would be valuable pieces of advertisements—a style now coming extensively into vogue—and would be reproduced upon an enlarged scale in foreign illustrated papers and magazines.

We doubt not that the next Kentucky Legislature will enact an immigrant bill, and that a long Independents to settle amongst us will be freely held out by our State to foreigners. Why should we not take advantage of this impending opportunity to inaugurate the system?

CHUCK-A-LUCK.

Another Lot of Darkies Caught at Their Sunday Amusement.

Chuck-a-luck is the favorite pastime among idle and indolent negroes. Some of them play for fun and some gamble. There is a place on the levee, between Third and Fourth streets, that for many months has been the headquarters of the latter class. It is a place that has long been a nuisance to resort, and the police, suspecting that there was a place of gambling somewhere in the building, yesterday concentrated their forces and made a raid on it. The posse was under command of Lieutenant John Doyle, and left police headquarters, at the corner of Center and Green streets, a little after ten o'clock. It consisted of Lieutenant Doyle, Officers Krakel, Welch, Hines, Butler, Rutledge, Martin, Owens, Hyland, Justa, Slater, and Bache. They started on different routes, but all came together at the rendezvous of lawlessness, and at once surrounded it. Messrs. Doyle, Krakel, Hines, and several others then ran up the front steps and, hastily opening a door in the second story, found what they were after. The rooms was full of ladies, around which were seated negroes playing at their delightful game. A package of money lay in the center of each table, and, when the officers entered, each negro made a grab for his. The race that got it won it, and, in the scramble for it, the unlucky darkies forgot the close proximity of the police and the certainty of a speedy and their speedy incarceration. Consequently the officers had them by the time they got the money, and not one escaped. They were taken to jail, where their names were registered as follows: Jacob Sidpp, George Barnum, Alex. Dulaney, Wesley Wade, Presley Smith, Henry Walker, Thomas Williams, and John Dougherty. Undoubtedly there would have been three times this many captured if the police had delayed their visit till later in the day. As it was, however, they have pretty effectually succeeded in breaking up that disgraceful den. The proprietor was lucky enough to escape, happening, at the time, to be in his barber shop below. His deputy, however, was captured. They will all be arraigned before the City Court this morning on a charge of gambling.

FRIGHTFUL RUNAWAY.

Narrow Escape of Three Ladies and a Gentleman from Death.

Yesterday afternoon a family by the name of Sweed came from Indiana to this side of the river to visit some friends who live on the Vance-run road. The family consisted of the mother, two daughters, and son. They were in a rockaway, and driving two horses at a moderate gait, the son, an experienced driver, managing them; and about four o'clock, when five miles from the city, the horses became frightened at a couple of negro women, who emerged suddenly from a house on a road to one side, and, with a fearful leap, the animals dashed off with the rockaway and became wholly unmanageable. They ran about a mile, and just after crossing a small bridge the vehicle struck a stump, which caused the upper works to part from the running-gear, and in an instant the rockaway was a complete wreck. All of the occupants escaped serious injury except one of the young ladies. An iron rod entered the door of the rockaway and passed into her left breast, scraping the bone as it went. Though a very ugly and severe wound, it is not considered dangerous. The horses with the running-gear were not checked until they had run nearly four miles, and one of them fell dead from exhaustion a few moments after they stopped. The ladies did not return to the city, but were conveyed to their place of destination. Their escape was miraculous.

Confirmation.

Yesterday morning St. John's Evangelical church, corner of Clay and Market streets, was crowded with people to hear the sermon of Rev. Theo. Dressel, the distinguished divine, and witness the confirmation of children. Ninety-two children were confirmed, forty-nine of whom were boys and fifty-three girls. The ceremony was very impressive, the sermon elegant, and the music very choice and sweet.

REV. ROBERT COLLYER.

His Sermon at the First Unitarian Church Last Evening.

"THE POWER OF MULTITUDES."

Rev. Robert Collyer officiated at Mr. Heywood's church yesterday at the morning and evening services. The church was literally jammed on both occasions. The principal object of his visit to Louisville is to lecture this evening at Whallon Hall for the benefit of the "Old Ladies' Home." He comes at the urgent solicitation of the friends of that institution and many other citizens, and for yesterday entertained Judge Speed, Mr. Heywood, who filled his at Chicago. Mr. Collyer is widely known as a gentleman of extraordinary ability, and decidedly a man from the masses, having worked as a blacksmith for twenty-one years and until called to the higher sphere of intellectual labor for which he is so admirably fitted.

The following is a *verbatim* report of his sermon last evening:

ACTS IV.-29.—The multitude of them that believed were of one heart and of one soul. Neither said any of them that the things that he possessed were his own.

It was in the morning time of Christianity that this was done, and the first demonstration of the power of the Christian life in its primitive and purest form. We observe it to be a multitude with one soul, and a multitude with one soul united together by common sympathies. Now, we do not feel lost to reach down, until they stood on the great common, Christianity, and began to take their parts in freedom the world; and, I take this to be, in three-fold aspects, the noblest development of the Christian life, and the one we need to root a out the blessing of this life of a multitude:

1. In its own simple essence.
2. In its relation to the life in the churches, and
3. In its relation to the life of our own churches.

And to begin by saying that such a gathering of life on some form appears to be one of the first essentials of civilization and of all true goodness. In the nature that is below or beside our own, only the most hurtful and mischievous is solitary. It was the old belief that the seas trod the deadliest of all poisons, was the confines of all trees: that it stood in its own remote valley with blank death, and with no tree like it on the planet. We know now that the thing is not so deadly, and has no such singular solitude. But it is still found only here and there in the solitudes of Ceylon and Java, falling back before the very silence of social beings as if the Maker had said, "I could put you somewhere, and I will put you out of the way." So it is again with animals. The elephant, kindliest of all great beasts, is the most social, but nature knows nothing of a herd of tigers. The eagles and vultures come together from four quarters of the heavens to eat the carcase, but they go back into their solitudes, while the singing birds stay in the same grove and make a concert of their life as well as their song. The bear has the germ of the social qualities in his breeze, but then he has a kind heart if you use him well, and you can make a worse bear than he is out of a man. Indeed, it is a wonder to me how the bear ever found his mate, and some men so bad, considering their opportunities. There then is the first life in nature but not perfect. Green grass and wholesome flowers and grapevines and apple-trees stand close and love it about us, but deadly nightshade and poison vine and the upas, keep to themselves and their preserves, and savage beasts and birds love the solitude, but kindly beasts and birds seek society. It is the law of the whole world that the savagest and most deadly have a disposition to hurt should growl and scream to gather to them, and the kindly and loving shun it for need in the presence of hosts of its kind, and thereby find a friendly goodfellowship.

And this law of the life below us is the law of the life within us. Society in all its stable bears its own primitive history, and reminds me that it was not good for man to be born alone or live alone, and the fall came with the beginning of the social order. But I beg you to remember that the ruin, if indeed it was ruin, came when the woman was alone with the serpent, not when her husband was with her. And Noah held his own through the teeming temptations of the world before the flood, but when he came to dry land he was alone, and the first thing we find recorded of him is his drunkenness. Lot was the pattern of purity and goodness in sodom, but when he went into the solitude of the cave among the mountains he fell into sin. Even King David was alone on his housetop that he committed his great crime, and the blackest disgrace that ever fell on his life, and all the trouble that came to his old age; and when Elijah spoils he had been forty days in the wilderness alone, he did not believe in man at all, and hardly in God. One would think that Nazareth was the very place in the world to separate the life on which so much of the life of the world depends, but then the town which had become a proverb of evil, the Five Points among those mountain villages, was of all places in the world the one to try this upon, that was to be tempted at all points as we are, yet without sin. But the solitude was not good for him, and so he went to small Jesus was forty days in the wilderness *alone*. Then came the trial of his manhood that stands in the gospels as the temptation. Nazareth, Jerusalem, Scribes, Pharisees and Publicans, these are social nobles to the solitude as the test of the manhood of the life of Man and the divinity of the Son of God. I think the soul of Christ was broken the moment he escaped. It is customary to talk about the innocence of rural life compared with city life; that is very often a mistake. I have lived in both, and I know the world, and the rest in both, but you do not go into the sea to find these things, and they are not for you, while the calmness and strength and vigor is there for you. The clearer mind and warmer heart and stronger arm of the purer foot, the splendid silver of brave blood. Is there for you: and so the essence of a plentiful and wholesome social life is to be found and sought in the soul, while to be sulky and solitary—solitary and isolated together—is to lose strength and gain temptation. There is a place on this seaboard where for almost two hundred years there has been a community of people, and their neighborhoods, in which the social life is all active, and it has blended the whole community together. I will not describe it, but say that the population is naturally any better than any other equal number of people, and stronger and more isolated. I have heard, indeed, that, when they emigrate and are exposed to the disadvantages of their own loneliness, some of them become a-thing but saints. But on the island the intimate social life more than any other influence, I think, has made term time a joke to them. The lodge comes, if I am right, fully informed, and finds nothing to try, and the orders in place in society they keep a pet prisoner, a woman of foreign birth one breeding, in a far greater state than she could ever maintain outside, while she brought her *own* pot now and then on her little errands and goes easily back when they are done. The whole social life of mankind, in comparison with the solitary, leans toward goodness. To make much of this, indeed, and to bring the best out, and the best-books reveal him as watching it with the wisest eyes and gathering us into the largest hearts. I related in Salem, but I must repeat it here to every human history; so there may be an isolation, like that of these men, that shall bring them nearer to us if we can see it, and a